

stuff was obtained, containing much granular matter with many exudation corpuscles, and some few spindle-shaped cells, with here and there a common epithelial cell. Mr. Solly removed the tumour on March 1, 1851. When examined, it had the appearance of an enchondroma, of a soft kind. There was a firm, white, dense matrix, enclosing glairy fluid. No true cartilage could be found. Portions of the tumour were sent to Mr. Quekett, and also to Mr. Birkett. Communications from these gentlemen show that they agree as to the non-malignant character of the disease. A careful report of the actual condition of the tumour after removal, drawn up by Dr. J. L. Bristowe, also tends to the same conclusion. The wound was of a healthy character, and, on the 19th of March, it is reported to have been only one-fourth of its original size, the swelling and tenderness of the fingers diminished, the back of the hand regaining its natural appearance.

Mr. Hodgson said, that there was great reason to believe that the case related was one of enchondroma, in which appearances such as those described were not unfrequently found. He thought the best proof that the growth was not malignant, consisted in the fact that it had existed for thirty years. In the interesting lectures lately delivered by Mr. Paget, a case was related of enchondroma, in which the tumour was situated on the hand, though not on the palm, in which the structures were similar to the one under discussion. The paper was also interesting, as showing that the microscope could not determine whether the tumour was malignant or not.

Mr. Solly had nothing to add to the observations which he had appended to the case, except to repeat that the tumour had been thought, by men of great experience, to be malignant, and that he had operated in opposition to this opinion. The cicatrix continued sound; the woman was in good health, and had none of the peculiar appearance which usually attended malignant disease. However, whatever might be the ultimate result of the case, he would communicate it to the society. The case was interesting from the depth of the parts exposed by the operation.

MIDWIFERY.

SUCCESSFUL CÆSAREAN OPERATION.

M. Bonchacourt, chief surgeon of the Maternity of Lyons, has just published in the *Bulletin de Therapeutique*, the case of a deformed woman, thirty-two years of age, upon whom he performed the Cæsarian section with complete success. The patient's sacropubic diameter was only two inches and two lines; embryotomy had been performed in a former confinement, four years previously, and in October, 1859, she again presented herself on the point of parturition. In about seventeen hours from the beginning of labour the cord and one arm were expelled by very powerful contractions, but the head could evidently not pass. M. Bouchacourt, finding that the heart of the fœtus and the cord pulsated strongly, resolved, after consulting with his colleagues, to perform the Cæsarian operation. Chloroform was used, the child extracted alive, and the operation, with the dressing, did not last over twenty-five minutes. The child died five days afterwards from ordinary causes, and the mother left the hospital twenty-four days after the operation, the wound being completely cicatrized, and all the functions